

Orleans County Monitor.

The Monitor is printed every Monday, by E. H. Webster, at \$2.00 per year, if paid in Advance.

BARTON, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1872.

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain, Unswayed by Influence and undisturbed by gain; Here patriot Truth, her glorious prospects show, Plunged to Religion, Liberty, and Law."



FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"GENERAL GRANT, NEVER HAS BEEN BEATEN, AND HE NEVER WILL BE."—HARRIS GREELEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a Mass Convention of the Union Republicans of Orleans County, at Newport, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers to be supported at the Election in September next.

A. T. FOSTER, Secy. R. E. PAINE, Jr., Comtee. D. L. ROBINSON, Jr., Comtee.

Dorset Line, July 21, 1872.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Liberal Republican Headquarters, Central House, Burlington, Vt., July 11, 1872.

The Liberal Republicans of the State of Vermont are requested to assemble in Mass Convention, in the City of Burlington, on Wednesday, the 24th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported at the Election in September next.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, Secy. J. A. SALMON, Jr., Comtee. F. C. FLETCHER, Jr., Comtee. A. G. SARGENT, Jr., Comtee. D. L. ROBINSON, Jr., Comtee. D. L. KENY, Jr., Comtee. E. H. WEBSTER, Jr., Comtee.

CHAS. CLEMENT, Chairman. A. G. SARGENT, Secretary.

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR.

The twenty-second annual fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society and Wool Growers Association will be held on the grounds of the Caledonia County Agricultural Society at St. Johnsbury, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1872. The premiums in most of the classes have been revised and increased. The premiums on horses and cattle have been extended at great expense to the society, and have been so arranged as to tend to bring out a large display of the best animals in the State.

The grounds are situated on an elevation about a mile from the village of St. Johnsbury, overlooking the Passumpsic valley, affording one of the finest panoramas of New England scenery. The buildings and appendances are sufficiently commodious and extensive to meet all the requirements of the exhibition. The grounds are accessible to the Passumpsic and Portland and Ogdensburg railroads. Every effort will be made by the people of St. Johnsbury to make the accommodations for visitors liberal and agreeable. The increased premiums and special efforts to meet the wants of the people of north-eastern Vermont, in the arrangement of programme, the delightful surroundings of St. Johnsbury, in conjunction with the earnest efforts of the managers to make the exhibition attractive, will make it among the most successful that has been held in the history of the society.

The society offers nearly five thousand dollars in premiums, distributed as follows: Horses, \$1,800; cattle, \$1,200; sheep, \$400; swine, \$50; poultry, \$50; dairy, \$100; fruits, \$75; sugar, \$25; vegetables, \$25; mechanics' tools and agricultural implements, \$500; floral hall, \$200.

Negotiations are in progress for the usual railway arrangements both in Vermont and New Hampshire for fare one way and transportation of stock and articles free. The annual address is to be delivered on Thursday, September 13th, by Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York.

Persons desiring copies of the premium list can procure them by addressing Henry Clark, Rutland.

The indications foreshadow a successful fair and a large gathering of the people of Vermont. Let the farmers of Vermont from this time forward make preparations to carry to the exhibition the best products of the farm, the dairy, the shop and household, thus bringing together before the people the best specimens of our mountain commonwealth.

AMUSEMENT.

The necessity of rational amusement is now generally conceded, and every one believes with us, that we are the better prepared for our duties by an occasional relaxation from labor. Jack did not become a dull boy until he was overworked; and if after he had worked smartly through harvesting the old gentleman had given him a day to visit the circus, and accompanied him, they would both have been made the happier. As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, the Great Stone & Murray Circus will exhibit at Barton on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, July 30th. This establishment has on two previous occasions visited Vermont, and has for eight consecutive years traveled in New England, and won an enviable reputation, not alone for the excellence of its performances, but the admirable manner in which it is conducted under the direction of John H. Murray, Esq., an honorable and fair-dealing gentleman, who honors his profession. His company and attaches are moral, well-behaved people, and as a consequence there is nothing in his entertainment to offend the tastes of the most exacting. No side shows or catch-penny affairs are attached to the concern to tell the unwary—Smoking inside the tent is forbidden and ladies and children will find attentive waiters present to extend civilities. The announcement of advertisement and programme are explicit as to the leading artists and the novelties they present.

THE PARTY OF REACTION.

Once more, it seems, that party of reaction and of decay which has so often been beaten by the arms of the votes of American people, is encouraging itself with new hopes, and meditates a fresh assault upon the integrity and the defense of the Union. All those who hate education and decay the teacher, who have become noted for their enmity to free speech and a free press, who have borrowed their political notions from the worst forms of European aristocracy, or their conceptions of political honesty from papal Rome, have united in a daring effort to grasp the control of the Republic. The new party—the party of reaction—which cheers on the leaders of the Cincinnati gathering, and awaits its opportunity to drive the Union men from power, is composed of the same elements that were crushed by the statesmanship of Lincoln and the victories of Grant. We have from the South a general uprising in favor of the new movement. The rebel press, flushed with unlooked for hopes, celebrates its patriots of Cincinnati. The men who were accustomed in their youth to harry school-masters and shoot down fugitive slaves, and in their manhood fought behind the walls of Vicksburg or in the swamps of Georgia; who, since the war, have found ample time to burn school-houses in Mississippi, and inflict horrible tortures upon innocent colored men and women in the Carolinas; who have made the South no safe place for the lovers of freedom and order, are relied upon as firm friends of the new party. And we are told that this is a proof of their late repentance; are asked not only to condone their crimes, but to intrust their leaders with the control of the nation.

But still more dangerous to the cause of progress would be the supremacy of that uncultivated and impulsive portion of the community upon which the opposition party must chiefly rely in the elections of the North. It is well known that the Irish Catholics have been the most vigorous opponents of the administration. From their press have come the bitterest denunciations, the coarsest calumnies, that have been heaped upon its leaders. To save their own criminals in New York they have covered wise and prudent men with a cloud of defamation. Their hostility to the school-house and the teacher has been scarcely less injurious to the cause of good morals than that of the Southern Democracy. Their rule in the city of New York has been marked by all the dishonesty and the gross immorality of European capitals. Yet from this class have come the warmest congratulations to the leaders of the opposition movement. The Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, the chief organ of that Roman Catholic faction which is most violent in its denunciation of the public schools, is the first to support the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. "The only wise course open to it"—the Democratic party—exclaims (May 9) this organ of infallibility, "will be to unite under the lead of Greeley in relieving the country from the horrors of four years more of misrule under Grant;" and a long list of the Irish Catholic papers might be easily reckoned up which are willing to join with their assault upon the public schools' an assault upon the administration; which hope by the overthrow of Grant to be enabled to check the advance of education, and hold their unhappy people in a willing bondage of ignorance and moral decay.

The party of reaction will not probably attract many German supporters. Touched by the eloquence of Senator Schurz, and alarmed by the ideal crimes which his vigorous fancy attributed to the national government, the German population was at first stirred with unusual emotion, and seemed prepared to rush into an extreme of political action. It would ally itself with the rebel faction at the South, always its bitterest foe and persecutor; it would join the enemies of the Fatherland; it would aid any party that would inflict dishonor upon the President who had once saved the Germans of Missouri and of Texas from the tyranny of the slave-holder, and who had preserved for the German emigrant the American Union. This unaccountable impulse has, we believe, in some measure passed away. The fierce exultation exhibited by the Jesuit faction in Germany and France when they heard that the Germans of America were joining with the reactionists of all kinds to shake the foundations of freedom in the New World may well check the movement. The good sense of our Teutonic population has sufficed to enter upon new and dangerous courses. And we trust a more generous sentiment has aided in winning them back to the safer paths; that they have suddenly remembered that when Germany was assailed in the hot days of 1870 by the chosen troops of France, and the male-dictions of the Pope and the council; when England looked on with doubtful neutrality, and Austria and Denmark with undisguised hopes; when the Irish race, from Australia to St. Louis, cheered on the Napoleonic crusade, and every rebel in the South, every priest in the North, prayed fervently for the destruction of German unity and intelligence—the hand of President Grant and his Union administration was alone stretched out to aid the kindred nation; that he extended the limits of neutrality even beyond its farthest bounds in order to save the German population of France from the rage of its foes. All through that hot and perilous summer the American minister at Paris and the American consuls in the various cities of France were instructed by the Presi-

dent and his cabinet to aid the exiled Germans. The offices of Mr. Washburn were thronged incessantly with terrified groups seeking his passports to enable them to escape to the frontier. His assistants were overpowered with applications for aid and advice from the German population, which were never refused. The American consuls have recently been publicly thanked by the Emperor William for the service they so cheerfully rendered; and Mr. Washburn bears with the French extremists the honorable appellation of the "German spy." It is not likely, therefore, that our German population can be so far deluded as to continue much longer their alliance with their real foes, their hostility to their benefactors.

Not many of the colored population will probably be found in the ranks of the opposition. They, at least, know that the war has not ceased; that the strong inference of the government is still necessary to save their cottages and their school houses from the lawless and brutal robbers of the South. To Gen. Grant they owe their release from perpetual slavery; to his vigorous policy that they are permitted to till their native soil in peace. But with regard to Mr. Greeley will probably remember that, while all his life a professed Abolitionist, yet on two occasions, if not often, he was willing to remand the whole colored population of the South back into a terrible bondage; that in 1860 he defended a peaceable secession, and in 1864 was anxious to negotiate a treaty that must have severed the Union, checked Grant in his course of victory, and created a slave empire at the South that would now have hung a menace of perpetual ruin, over the future of freedom. If Mr. Greeley had succeeded in securing peace upon the dishonorable conditions which he then suggested that, at least, was not willing to accept, miserable indeed would have been the fate of that oppressed people who are now the equals of their former masters in civil rights, their superiors in devotion to the common welfare. Nor has the cry of reform ever been uttered with more ludicrous insincerity than in the opposition movement. Never did evil spirits assume more awkwardly the guise of angels of light. The enemies of education, of progress, of good morals in the North, unite with their natural allies in the South to denounce the conduct of honest men, and attribute to the Union party the vices by which they themselves once fell. Decayed and desperate rebels assume the part of reformers; the men who have robbed the treasury of New York, and who are still at large, join in the cry; the Romish press enlarges upon the decay of public morals; even the Jesuitical journals of Germany and France lend aid to their brethren in America, celebrate its new reformers, and declaim against the administration. Of such a "rabble rout" has Mr. Greeley consented to become the leader. It is related that the ancient conjurers were often torn to pieces by the evil spirits they had evoked by their spells: it is plain that any honest man who ventures into the motley crowd of the opposition will be in serious danger. An opposition President would be the victim, if he was not the accomplice of his followers. On the one side he would be assailed by the fierce clamor of the Romish faction for the destruction of popular education; on the other by the secret or open plots of his rebel allies against the Union men and the colored population of the South.

For four years, under the rule of the great Union party and of President Grant, the nation has known unexampled repose. The dangerous consequences of the suppressed rebellion are slowly passing away. The men who burned school-houses in Mississippi, or who tortured innocent citizens in the Carolinas, have been restrained; the Southern States are being opened to immigration and knowledge; an honest and economical administration has reduced taxation, revived credit, and spread unprecedented prosperity from ocean to ocean. The military force has been diminished beyond example; the American Union is the teacher of peace. Instead of wild visions of foreign conquest, of political agitation, or of dangerous combinations of decaying factions, the minds of sensible men seem turning to the only question of real importance—how to educate the whole people, how to eradicate the causes of political and moral decay. Under the administration of President Grant every sincere movement toward reform has been successfully fostered, for he avows himself a learner, anxious only to consult the wishes and welfare of the people. And the great Union party—the party of progress—will once more rally around their faithful servant, as they rallied to his aid at Vicksburg, and Richmond, will continue for another term of office the power he has so well employed, and win for the nation four years more of rational reform.—Eugene Lawrence, in Harpers Weekly.

And now we hear of another of those fast men out in Wayne township, who, though pretty nearly as old as the Declaration of Independence, is yet as chipper and saucy as "Little Breeches." He tried to break a young horse, the other day in a barn, but he did not ask for help, not much; he quietly took a reef in his suspenders, placed a quid of tobacco where it would not get disfigured, and "went for" the untamed colt. After an exciting skirmish of an hour, the steed was thrown to the floor subdued, and when one of the horse-tamer's offsprings, a youth of forty came, he found what the old man was doing, he found the latter calmly seated on the prostrate beast, reading Horace Greeley's letter of acceptance, interspersed with cheerful music on a tin pan, all of which the colt stood without a murmur.

AUTHORIZED LIST OF TEXT BOOKS.

At a meeting of the Vermont Board of Education, held at Middlebury, on Tuesday, June 18, all the members of the Board being present, the list of Text books given below was selected and authorized for the use in the District Schools of the State for five years from November 1, 1873.

READERS AND SPELLERS.

Webb's Word Method; New American First Reader.

" " Second " " " Third " " " Fourth "

Hillard's Sixth Reader.

New American Pronouncing Speller.

Geographies.

Guyot's Elementary Geography.

" Intermediate " " Common School Geography, for Grammar and High Schools only.

French's First Lessons in Numbers.

" Elementary Arithmetic for the State.

" Mental " " Common School " " ALGEBRA.

Greenleaf's Elementary Algebra.

GRAMMAR.

Greene's Introduction.

Greene's English Grammar; for Grammar and High Schools only.

HISTORY.

Addison's Pictorial History.

" United States Reader.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Steele's 14 Weeks in Philosophy.

The Board also recommend for use in the District Schools of the State, Coan's Parsing and Drill Book; Spencer's System of Penmanship; and Alden's Citizen's Manual of Civil Government.

The text books now in use remain binding upon superintendents and teachers until November 1, 1873; the new list, given above, becomes binding upon the Board of Education, superintendents and teachers from and after that date.

In their actions upon this important subject, the Board have been constantly in mind not only the abstract merits of the book examined, but also the condition and needs of the schools, and the expenses to be incurred from year to year, in supplying with text books.

As, in the mind of some people, the subject of great additional cost is one associated with a change of text books, the attention of the people of the State is especially invited to Sections 5 and 6 of the Act of Nov. 17, 1866, which is as follows:

"When any change is recommended by the Board as herein provided, it shall be only a gradual change, not involving any extra expense to the pupils of the Schools of the State; and the direction given by the Board shall be, that new books hereafter purchased as new classes are formed, shall be those by them selected and prescribed."

"Whenever an exchange of books shall be made under the provisions of this act, it shall be upon the conditions entered into with the publishers of any new books adopted that they shall receive all the books in the hands of book dealers in this State, in good condition, discontinued by the Board of Education and allowed to the dealers the full trade value therefor, and shall receive all the books in the hands of families or scholars in this State, discontinued by the Board of Education, in exchange for the new books ordered by the same class, allowing therefore the true value of the same, according as they have or have not been used."

By order of the Board.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Secretary.

VERMONT BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, & C.

Meeting at Newport, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 6 and 7, 1872, in Academy Hall.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, P. M.

Welcome to the Board.—H. C. Cleveland, Esq., of Coventry.

Object and aims of the Board.—Hon. H. C. Heath, of Plainfield.

Bee Keeping.—J. W. Howard, Esq., of Irasburgh.

WEDNESDAY, A. M.

Dairy Cattle.—C. Horace Hubbard, Esq., of Springfield.

Chronicle of Northern Vermont.—Hon. E. P. Colton, of Irasburgh.

Patrons of Husbandry.—Eben Thompson, Esq., of North Danville.

Farmers' Sons, and What They Should Study.—Jas. C. Kennedy, Esq., of Troy.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

The True Position of the Agriculturist.—I. D. R. Collins, Esq., of Craftsbury.

Science and Experience in the Application of Manures.—Dr. T. H. Hoskins, of Newport.

Primitive Trades.—Z. E. Jameson, Esq., of Irasburgh.

Commercial Fertilizers.—by the Secretary.

Other papers are expected by writers whose subjects we are not able to announce. Time will be allowed after each paper for a full discussion of the subject.

PETER COLLIER.

Secretary Vermont Board of Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining.

A Massachusetts clergyman, now traveling in the West, writes home to a friend: "The people, so far as I have seen, and I have journeyed thousands of miles since the Cincinnati Convention, are quite unanimous that the Administration has been on the whole, wise, judicious, and successful, and that the present incumbent of Presidential honors should wear and shall wear these honors for another term."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

New York will want 23,000 more horses in ten years.

Texas pastured 3,631,316 cattle in year 1871.

About 1,000 acres of cotton will be raised in California, this season.

There are 82 agricultural societies in the 99 counties of Iowa.

One hundred ships of different grades are in process of building on the lakes.

Except Quito, Ecuador, Georgetown, Col., is the highest town in the world.

Ice has formed this month on a pond in Cheshire, England.

Six thousand men and boys a day patronize the New York public baths.

Eighty acres in the suburbs of Indianapolis sold, the other day, \$150,000.

The Benton Harbor Packing Company, of Michigan put up 50,000 cans of strawberries this season.

The New York Times has started subscriptions for organizing excursions for poor children.

There was a sharp frost at Elko, Nevada, the 17th, and ice formed an inch thick.

The Nashville Union estimates the pea-nut crop in middle Tennessee for 1872 at 11,000,000 bushels.

The prairies near Ellsworth, Kansas, are enveloped by the presence of about 45,000 head of Texas cattle.

Antioch, since the late earthquake, following the example of the patriarchs, has dwelt in tents.

A merchant in Springfield, Ill., has lost \$10,000 by signing his name on a bill with a pencil instead of a pen.

An enthusiastic clergyman calls for a world's prayer-meeting to be held in the Coliseum for three days.

The family of Gen. Sherman are at the Weldon House, St. Albans, and are expected to remain for the season.

In and around Biddeford, Maine, there is a colony of 2,500 Canadians, and more are constantly arriving.

According to the latest census, there are in the United States five million of children, of school age, who never attend school.

The largest immigration to Southern Minnesota ever known is now settling in the frontier counties. It far exceeds the immense immigration of 1866.

Wheat in Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin is reported as being first-class. The potato crop is good. Corn is not as good as usual.

A young man named Ververias was killed by lightning on Friday last near St. Andrew's, through taking shelter under a tree.

A society for the encouragement of young men desiring to marry is organized among the young ladies at Rondout, New York.

Capt. Pindar, of Southern Florida, has ten acres of pine apples; he expects to realize for the patch this year the sum of \$20,000.

School Marshal Longman reports over 2,000 children under five years of age in Sacramento, and estimates the total population of the city at 17,000.

Lieut. Fred Grant and Robert Lincoln represented Young America in the gallery of the House of Lords during the debate, Monday night.

Of the six states east of the Hudson River, Vermont is the nearest to raising its own bread, producing 454,000 bushels of wheat in 1869, or a bushel and a peck to each inhabitant.

Not so bad as it might be! It is hot—very hot; but we have not reached that state in which "the crows drop off the trees from sheer exhaustion," as they do in India.

Dolly Varden was not a success in London. "No lady," says the Queen, the ladies' newspaper, "will hereafter disgrace herself by wearing one of these vulgar costumes."

Some conception of the immense iron demand in the United States may be inferred from the fact that it requires fully one-half of all the American iron produced to build our railroads and keep them in repair.

It is estimated that the Columbus, Ga., manufactory will consume this season, 6,000 bales of cotton, worth 20 cents per pound, or \$100 per bale, \$600,000 in raw, and more than \$1,200,000 in the manufactured state.

The Andes are said to be gradually sinking; at least later measurements of distinctive mountains fall short of the old ones; and travelers who wish to make the ascent of the highest mountains in the world should start quick.

In many places in New England, alders are springing up in the pastures, young pines appear in the ancient mowing fields, and the feathered birches where once the farmers turned their rich furrows.

The American Journal of Pharmacy says that 150,000 infants are killed every year by the opium contained in the various kinds of soothing syrups which they are allowed, or rather forced to drink.

One of the Washington papers having denied the existence of small pox in that city, another retorts that, if this be so, it is rather hard on those who have been buried recently under the idea that they died of that disease.

About 1000 acres of woodland was burned over last winter, Southern New Jersey, causing \$10,000 damage, and \$10,000 worth of woods burned near Islip, Long Island, a week ago Saturday and Sunday nights.

Josh Billings says: "We have read that Esau sold his birthright for soup, and many wondered at his extravagance; but Esau discovered early what many a man has since, that it is hard to live on pedigree."

Texas owns 81,660,348 acres of unappropriated public lands, which the Governor estimates at 25 cents per acre; and there are other millions of acres covered in grants to railroads or set apart for schools, asylums, etc. The total state debt, April 12, was \$2,288,482.

Instead of dying, as one would have supposed he ought to have done years ago, the venerable Solon Robinson, formerly agricultural editor of the New York Tribune, has been divorced from his old wife, and married a new and younger one down in Florida, where he now has his home.

There is a cry of distress among the poorer classes of all the capitals of Europe from the impossibility of securing decent homes in the cities. In Berlin it has been absolutely necessary for the police and the Government to interfere on behalf of the poor, while the same evil is assuming such proportions in London that the matter has actually demanded the attention and interference of Parliament.

A PAPER FOR THE MASSES.

The (Pittsburgh, Pa.) Real Estate Register comes to us this week enlarged to a beautiful sixteen page, sixty-four column, illustrated weekly, with the name changed to the American Land and Law Advisor. The original features introduced into the old paper, by its publishers caused it to be sought after by all persons in all parts of the United States, and thus encouraged by public patronage, the publishers determine to give to the people a paper every way worthy of the name they have chosen for their weekly. The American Land and Law Advisor is a "Weekly Journal of Real Estate, Finance, Building, and Popularization of Law." The issue before us is absolutely a necessity to every landed proprietor or real estate owner in the country, as well as to every citizen in the United States that wishes to keep posted on that indestructible element of value—Real Estate. The law department of this excellent weekly is edited by the ablest law counselors in the country, and answer, free of charge, all questions of law submitted to the paper with a clearness and accuracy that makes them understood by men of the most ordinary intelligence. This feature alone should cause it to be taken by every farmer and land owner in the country. The illustrations on the first page of original designs for cottages and suburban residences, gotten up expressly for this journal is also a feature that commends itself to those about to build, and if we are to judge the future by the first issue, now before us, we should say it alone was worth many times more than the subscription price. The weekly correspondents from the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., giving the latest laws governing the Public Lands, Homestead and Preemption, as well as those from all parts of the country, is also a valuable feature; to say nothing of its news and general information found in no other journal in the United States. To crown all, the enterprising publishers offer, by way of inducing an examination and subscription, a beautiful \$5.00 Chrono. of either of the following subjects: "The Lost Babe," or "The Unwelcome Visitor," all for the exceedingly low price of \$2.50 a year, embracing a beautiful parlor picture and over 800 pages of useful reading matter, and illustrations. We would say to all our readers, send stamp for a sample copy. Address Croft & Phillips, Publishers American Land and Law Advisor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SANDSPOTS IN NEVADA.—For several hours yesterday afternoon there was visible from this city, on Twenty-two mile Desert, five or six tall columns of sand, sucked up by as many whirlwinds. At sea these would have been waterspouts, but upon the deserts they were only what we might call sandspouts. The column appeared to be about ten feet in diameter, and one thousand feet in height. Although they walked about over the plain for two or three hours, they never came together nor ever lost their distinct cylindrical form, and when they did go down they went down at once—all falling together. These sandspouts are well known to all old prospectors, and seem to indicate a change of weather. We have, frequently seen in the Forty-mile Desert, east of the lower sink of the Carson, not less than ten or fifteen of these tall sand columns moving about over the plain at the same time. It is seldom that they come together, but when they do they dart forward like two flashes of lightning, and an explosion like a heavy blast ends all, and the two columns of sand at once fall to the ground. Those who have not been upon our great deserts and have never witnessed these grand sandspouts or the wonderful mirages, have but little idea of the romantic grandeur of these apparently uninteresting waste of sand. [Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, July 3.]

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—About ten o'clock, Tuesday evening, July 9, as a gentleman was approaching Doverstreet Bridge, Boston, he saw a female climb upon the guard rail of the bridge on the southwest side, and then jump into the water. He immediately ran to the spot, at the same time shouting an alarm. He saw her rise to the surface, but she was rapidly carried into the harbor by the current, which runs very rapidly at that point. The gentleman ran down to the landing where the bridge tender was, but before either of them could get aid or means of rescue to the unfortunate, she had disappeared in the water. She made no outcry, and was evidently determined on suicide. From the hasty glimpse which the gentleman observed of her as she stood upon the bridge guard, she appeared to be about twenty-two years of age, and was very neatly dressed. The tide was ebbing and the body was probably carried out to sea.

At a recent woman suffrage meeting in London, the hall was so crowded that when the speakers arrived they could not get in. Mrs. Prof. Fawcett and others climbed by a ladder at the window, back of the stage, and when she came to speak, said: "We are told that women have not as much energy as men. I deny it. A moment ago I was outside of this room, in the thick crowd, with Mr. Arthur Arnold. Mr. Arnold is still in the crowd: I am here." "The little woman was roundly applauded."

"Healing on its wings," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use have been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

Fifty Dollars Fine For Reading This Column.

NEW GOODS AT OWEN'S.

I am just now opening a new and carefully selected stock of Summer Goods, and I invite the public to call and examine—I do not claim to have the traditional "very largest stock of very best goods, at the very lowest prices," but I do claim to have the Largest, Cleanest—and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS

that I have ever owned, and in showing some elegant styles and extra bargains in

Lace Collars, Embroidered Linen Collars, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Pique Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Skirts, Hosiery, Nottingham Lace, &c., &c.

In Dress Goods I have a good variety—bought directly from the importers—including some new and pretty styles in Stripes, Plaids and Plain Goods, together with a great variety of White Goods, Piques, Cambrics, White Linen, White, Brown, Red and White Linen Damask, etc. In fancy goods their stock is complete. If you wish to see a large, or small, fancy or plain Parasol that has the largest stock from which to make your selection to be found in Vermont.

SHAWLS

—OF—

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

In stripes and plaids

AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Domestic Goods of all kinds, Prints, Cottons, Tannins, Hickory, Ticks, Checks, Drills, Brown Duck, Linen Duck, Oatmeal, Coleraine, Minkie Bar, &c., also a good assortment of Woollen, Wool Tweeds, and Light weight Cassimeres, for Summer wear and Boy's Suits.

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES IS COMPLETE.